

the head of the contracting agency, appropriate commanders, and staff agencies. Some examples of adverse impact on a DOD mission are endangerment of personnel or property, monetary loss, compromise of the procurement process, or reduction or loss of mission readiness.

(7) Discuss regularly with Procurement Fraud Advisers the status of significant investigations of fraud or corruption and their coordination with prosecutive authorities and provide documents and reports resulting from the investigations.

(c) Commanders of service schools conducting procurement or procurement-related training (such as The Judge Advocate General's School, the U.S. Military Police School, and the U.S. Army Logistics Management Center) will ensure the following:

(1) All procurement and procurement-related training includes a period of instruction on fraud and corruption in the procurement process. The length of the period of instruction will be appropriate to the duration and nature of the training.

(2) Training materials are developed to support that training.

(3) Training materials developed will be sent to MACOM PFI Coordinators.

(d) MACOM commanders and heads of contracting activities will ensure the following:

(1) Substantial indications of fraud or corruption relating to Army contracts or Army administered contracts are reported promptly to the supporting USACIDC element and the Procurement Fraud Division.

(2) Information provided includes reports by contracting officers under DFARS 209.406-3.

§ 516.60 Procurement fraud and irregularities programs at MACOMs.

(a) Command counsel and SJAs at MACOMs will develop a program and appoint an attorney as PFI Coordinator for their command. Chief counsel and SJAs at commands with procurement advisory responsibility will appoint an attorney as a Procurement Fraud Adviser (PFA) to manage the PFI program at their installations as well.

(b) Provision may be made for activities not having sufficient attorney assets to obtain assistance from nearby installations that have a PFA.

(c) Reports and recommendations will be transmitted through command channels to the PFI coordinator for the affected MACOM.

(d) Command counsel, chief counsel, and SJAs will exercise supervisory authority to ensure effective operation of the fraud program and coordination of remedies within their organizations.

(e) The MACOM PFI Coordinator will have overall responsibility for the design and implementation of the MACOM's procurement fraud program.

(f) PFAs and PFI Coordinators will coordinate with the appropriate local CID or Defense Criminal Investigative Service (DCIS) activity to assure the prompt notification and coordination of all Procurement Fraud cases.

§ 516.61 Reporting requirements.

(a) Typical fraud indicators during the procurement cycle are listed in figure D-1, appendix G, to this part. The mere presence of one or more of these indicators does not, by itself, require reporting under paragraph b of this section. Reports should be submitted if there is a reasonable suspicion of procurement fraud or irregularity or the procuring agency refers the matter for investigation.

(b) "Procurement Flash Reports" will be transmitted by FAX directly to PFD whenever a PFI Coordinator or PFA receives notice of a PFI involving the Army. To facilitate filing, a separate sheet should be used for each case reported. These reports will provide a succinct summary of the following available information:

- (1) Name and address of contractor.
- (2) Known subsidiaries of parent firms.
- (3) Contracts involved in potential fraud.
- (4) Nature of potential fraud.
- (5) Summary of pertinent facts.
- (6) Possible damages.
- (7) Investigative agencies involved.
- (8) Local PFAs (name and phone numbers).

Any of the above categories that cannot be completed will be annotated as "unknown at present."